

III. REMARKS

1. Claim 23 is amended to address the 35 USC §101 rejection.
2. Claims 3 is amended to address the rejection under 35 USC§112. Claim 4 is cancelled without prejudice.
3. Claims 1-4, 7-8, 3-16, 19-21 and 23 are not anticipated by Tanaka under 35 USC§102(b).

Claim 1 recites that the mobile terminal has a plurality of operating modes including one recording mode in which a "single key depression" on the mobile terminal causes the current geographical position to be stored. At least this feature is not disclosed or suggested by Tanaka.

Tanaka GPS device where the location data has to be entered manually and the process of storing a location is performed with a plurality of key presses. As noted by the examiner in Tanaka, the "user manipulates the operation switches." (Col. 3, lines 22-24). Col. 2, lines 59-67 refers to a "group" of operation switches for instructing various operations for navigation. Tanaka does not disclose or suggest a "single" key depression to store the current geographical position as is claimed by Applicant. Thus, at least this feature of claim 1 is not anticipated.

Claim 1 also recites "automatically" obtaining or determining the "current" geographical position and storing the current position. What is disclosed by Tanaka is that the navigation system detects the present position of a vehicle. (Col. 2, lines 60-61). The navigation system can display a map with the present location. (Col. 3, lines 5-7). The user can "register" a new location by manipulating the operation switches 7 or the remote controller 11 to "specify" the new location on a map displayed. (Col. 3, lines 21-24). The "specified location" is "registered" as a memory location. (Col. 3, lines 24-25). This "registration operation" is not the same as automatically determining the current geographical position and storing that position. Rather, in Tanaka, the user must

manually "register" a new location. (Col. 3, lines 21-29). Thus, Tanaka also does not disclose or suggest this feature as recited and claimed by Applicant.

Therefore, since Tanaka does not disclose or suggest each and every feature recited by Applicant in the claim, the claim cannot be anticipated. Claims 14 and 23 recite similar subject matter and are equally not anticipated. Claims 2, 3, 7, 8, 13, 15-16, and 19-21 are not unpatentable at least by reason of their respective dependencies.

4. Claims 5, 6, 12, 17-18 and 22 are not unpatentable over Tanaka in view of well known prior art under 35 USC §103(a) at least by reason of their respective dependencies.

It is respectfully submitted that Applicant's claimed subject matter is not well known in the art, and the Examiner is requested to provide an evidentiary basis for each such rejection.

5. Claims 9-11 are not unpatentable over Tanaka in view of Najafi under 35 USC §103(a) at least by reason of their respective dependencies.

Applicant once again submits that there is no motivation to combine Tanaka with Najafi for purposes of 35 USC §103(a). Tanaka is directed to a navigation system for vehicles. Tanaka does not disclose or suggest a mobile terminal as recited by applicant in the claims let alone a "mobile phone". Najafi is a wireless phone having an emergency beacon. There is no motivation to combine a navigation system for a vehicle with a wireless phone having an emergency beacon for the purpose of achieving what is claimed by applicant. Claim 9 recites that the mobile terminal is a "mobile phone" that is capable of sending and receiving text messages and sending a text message including the geographical position from memory including any associated attributes. One of skill in the art would not be motivated to look from a navigation system for a car to a wireless phone having an emergency beacon to achieve what is recited in claim 9.

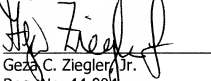
Additionally, neither Tanaka nor Najafi are analogous art and cannot be combined for purposes of 35 USC 103(a). Applicants claimed subject matter is directed to creating a collection of selected geographical positions have been visited by the device. Neither Tanaka nor Najafi are directed towards what is claimed by Applicant. Tanaka relates to a navigation system for a vehicle. Najafi is a wireless phone having an emergency beacon. Applicant's claimed subject matter provides the advantage that the exact position of the device can be mapped (determined and stored) with a single operation (single key activation). Neither Tanaka nor Najafi is concerned with the particular problems that applicant's claims subject matter seeks to address. Therefore, the references are not analogous art and cannot be combined for purposes of 35 USC §103(a).

Claims 9-11 are therefore patentable over the combination of Tanaka and Najafi.

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record, and are in proper form for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested. Should any unresolved issues remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment for any fees associated with this communication or credit any over payment to Deposit Account No. 16-1350.

Respectfully submitted,



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